

CARR-1330

Arnold Farm
1440 Bollinger Road

c.1880-25; c. 1881-5; c. 1904

Joseph Arnold bought the Arnold Farm land in 1791. By 1798 Joseph had built a one-story log dwelling and his son, James, was living there. Just when the stone house was constructed is not entirely clear, but it must have been by 1825, when he moved here. The following year Joseph Arnold died. In his will he left " . . . all that part of my plantation to include my mansion house . . ." to his daughter-in-law, Margaret. Joseph Arnold's use of the term "mansion house" suggests the stone house, not the one-story log dwelling listed in 1798. Margaret Arnold's children probably farmed the land from the beginning. It was noted in 1843 that the farm had " . . . a Stone house two stories high[,] stabling and other necessary outbuildings." Margaret died around 1852. The Arnold Farm was sold in 1854 to Elias Brothers, who lived nearby. Evidently, Brothers leased three lots to the three Arnolds who were already living on them. One of them was Anthony Arnold. Anthony Arnold's son, Elias, was finally able to buy back the family farm in 1881. The assessor did not notice the transaction until 1886, at which time he also noted that there was a new barn, valued at \$500. Most likely that barn still stands on the farm. Elias later built a large new frame house. The assessor noted the house, worth \$650, in 1905. The farm remained in the Arnold family until 1968. Joseph Arnold's stone house remains a unique survival from the first quarter of the nineteenth century and retains great historical integrity.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Arnold Farmand/or common Frocklyn Farm

2. Location

street & number 1440 Bollinger Road not for publicationcity, town Westminster X vicinity of congressional districtstate Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> X occupied	<u> </u> X agriculture
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> X private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> X yes: restricted	<u> </u> government
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial
	<u> </u> X not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> museum
			<u> </u> park
			<u> </u> X private residence
			<u> </u> religious
			<u> </u> scientific
			<u> </u> transportation
			<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Myron R. Frockstreet & number 1440 Bollinger Road telephone no.: 857-5763city, town Westminster state and zip code Maryland 21157

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 822street & number 55 North Court Street folio 43city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title date federal state county localdepository for survey records city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1330

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary: The Arnold Farm is located at 1440 Bollinger Road, on the west side of the road, in central Carroll County and is approximately 4 miles southeast of Westminster. The complex consists of a new frame house built c.1904, an old stone house, a barn, a wagon shed, and a smokehouse. The new house is a 2½-story, five-bay, central-gable I-house with an ell. It has a parged foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and a gable roof with metal shingles and a northeast-southwest running ridge. The southeast elevation has a center entrance with a four-panel door. There is also a two-light transom and sidelights. On either side of the door are two 2/2 double-hung sash. There is a one-story, five bay porch. It has four battered columns set on brick piers. The old stone house is a three-bay by one-bay, two-story banked building with an exposed cellar wall on the northeast. It is built of rubble stone, with rough quoining at the corners, and has a gable roof. The northeast elevation cellar wall has a central door opening. The first story also has a central door opening. The southwest elevation, first story, has a center-bay door opening. The cellar has the remains of a stone kitchen fireplace. The first story was originally one room. There is a stone fireplace centered on the southeast wall. South of the fireplace is a cupboard. The second story is one room, and has a built-in closet. About 70 feet southeast of the stone house is a wagon shed. It is built with a circular-sawn, heavy-timber braced frame. There is a corn crib on the northeast side. Approximately 40 feet southeast of the wagon shed is a bank barn, with the forebay facing northeast. The barn has a rubble stone foundation, vertical board siding on the upper story, and a gable roof. The upper story has a center threshing floor, with a hay mow on each side. The barn has four hewn queen-post-truss bents with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints.

The Arnold Farm is located at 1440 Bollinger Road, on the west side of the road, in central Carroll County, and is approximately 4 miles southeast of Westminster. The complex consists of a new frame house built c.1904, an old stone house, a barn, a wagon shed, and a smoke house. The complex is set back from the road at the end of a long, winding drive. The land slopes generally from southwest to northeast, down to Beaver Run, which winds through the property.

The new house is a 2½-story, five-bay, central-gable I-house with an ell. The house faces southeast. It has a parged foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and a gable roof with metal shingles and a northeast-southwest running ridge. The ell is attached to the north half of the northwest elevation. It also has a gable roof with metal shingles, and the ridge runs northwest-southeast. Both roofs have an aluminum covered box cornice with returns. The southeast elevation has a center entrance with a four-panel door. It has bolelection moulded panels, the top two of which are semi-circular. There is

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Description (continued)

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also a two-light transom and sidelights with two lights and a single panel at the bottom of each. On either side of the door are two 2/2 double-hung sash. There is a one-story, five-bay porch with a half-hip roof with metal shingles. It has four battered columns set on brick piers. The second story has five 2/2 sash. There is a central gable dormer with a semi-circular 2/2 sash. There are two interior brick chimneys, each one flanking the center dormer; they have been rebuilt.

The southwest elevation is one bay, with a 2/2 sash on each story, and a semi-circular 2/2 sash in the gable end. The southwest elevation of the ell is covered by a later addition which may be an enclosed porch. The northwest elevation of the main block has one 2/2 sash on the second story. The northwest elevation of the ell is also covered by a recent one-story addition. There are no openings in the second story. A new, exterior brick chimney is centered on this elevation, and there is a one-light sash west of it in the gable end. The northeast elevation of the main block is one bay, and the ell is two bays; they are both in the same plane. The main block has a six-light sash in the foundation and a 2/2 sash in each story, with a semi-circular 2/2 sash in the gable end. The ell has new hurricane doors to the east and a six-light sash to the west in the cellar. The first and second stories each have two 2/2 sash.

About three hundred feet northwest of the new house is the old stone house. This is a three-bay by one-bay, two-story banked building with an exposed cellar wall on the northeast. It is built of rubble stone, with rough quoining at the corners, and has a gable roof with corrugated metal and a ridge running northwest-southeast. The northeast elevation cellar wall has a central door opening flanked by a window opening on either side. The window frames are mortised-and-tenoned and pegged; the door frame is missing. The first story has a center door opening that was later enclosed for a 6/? window. The door opening has a large stone sill. None of the openings in the house have lintels. Instead, the rubble stone wall is carried up over the frames. The north bay of the first story has a window opening, as does this bay in the second story. The other bays are blank. There is no evidence, such as pockets for joists or rafters, to suggest there was a porch on this elevation. The box cornice on this elevation is deteriorated.

The original window frames throughout the first and second stories are no longer visible since they have been boxed in with boards that are attached with cut nails. The southeast elevation has no openings. It has tapered rake boards and an interior brick chimney centered on the gable. The northwest elevation has one opening, centered in the gable end. The rake boards on this elevation are probably not tapered. The southwest elevation, first-story, has a center-bay door opening. The door is gone, but a cast-iron butt hinge survives. There is nothing in the west bay and a 6/? sash in the south bay.

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Description (continued)

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The second story has only a window opening in the south bay. There is a box cornice on this elevation.

The cellar has a dirt floor and some plaster survives on the walls. The remains of a stone kitchen fireplace survive on the southeast wall; the interior of the fireplace retains some plaster, as well. There was a winder stair in the east corner up to the first story. Only the stringer now survives. The riser was about 8½ inches and the tread about 11 inches. The first story joists are hewn top and bottom, are 7-7½ inches deep, 7-8½ inches wide, and 26-32 inches on center. The joists run northeast-southwest and are just set into the stone wall. The northeast wall has a hewn log lintel across most of its length, on the interior, above the window and door openings. The hearth stones for the first story fireplace are supported by boards. One end of the boards is set into the fireplace masonry and the other side rests on a nailer attached to the side of a joist.

The first story was originally one room but is now divided by a northeast-southwest wall set northwest of center. This wall has circular sawn lath and plaster. There is a vertical board door with replaced hinges and a cast iron box lock with porcelain handle in the center of the wall. The door surround is plain, with mitered corners. There is a stone fireplace centered on the southeast wall. It had a brick arch lintel, now mostly collapsed, and a plaster surround. The wood mantel has a beaded interior edge, an ovolo on the outer edge, and a shelf supported by a simple bracket at each end. There is a stove pipe hole cut into the chimney above the mantel. South of the fireplace is a cupboard. The two bottom doors have one panel each, and the two top doors have two panels each. The panels are flush, and the panel moulds were run on the edges of the rails and stiles, not applied. The doors are hung on H-hinges with wrought nails, which are clinched on the inside. The cupboard has a wood surround with a beaded interior edge and an ovolo moulding around the outer edge, identical to the fireplace. The shelf boards inside the cupboard are tongue-and-grooved. East of the fireplace is a tongue-and-groove vertical board door to the cellar stairs. This door is made of three boards, the center of which is narrow and has a bead on either end. The door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges that are nailed. The door surround has a beaded interior edge. East of this door is a second door leading to the winder stairs to the second story. This door is of beaded-edge vertical boards, and the cast-iron butt hinges have screws. The door surround has a beaded interior edge, as well. Both doors are hung with the battens in the room, instead of in the stairway. The baseboard has a beaded top edge. The chair rail has a bead along the bottom edge, and the top shelf has a rounded front edge. The floor is random-width mill-sawn boards. The plaster walls are laid right on the stone, in two coats. The hewn joists of the second story are exposed, and retain traces of white paint on the joists and the bottom of the floor. The

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joists are about 6½ inches deep by 4½ inches wide, are fairly regular in size, and are spaced 24 inches on center.

The stair stringer has a beaded top edge like the baseboard. The second story is one room, and has the same chair rail and baseboard as the first story. There is no door to the stairs down, but there is a beaded-edge vertical-board door to the east, leading to the winder stair up to the attic. This door is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with screws. South of the stairs is a chimney that never had a fireplace. South of that is a closet with two large three-panel doors hung on H-hinges with wrought-iron nails. The doors have raised panels, but are otherwise identical in their construction and details to the cupboard below. The surround is the same, as well. The closet has three shelves on the northeast end. The shelves are nailed to the door surround on the northwest side and are set into the stone wall on the southeast side. There was another shelf, or a peg rail, set up high on the southeast wall, to the south of the shelves. The closet wood work retains traces of a grey-green paint. The hewn joists are exposed on the second story retain white paint, and have always been exposed. They are about 4½ inches wide by 6½-7 inches deep, and are spaced 24 inches on center.

The attic has hewn rafters that are 3-3½ inches square and 26-33 inches on center. They have a central tenon-and-peg at the ridge, with no ridge beam and no tie beam. The rafters are numbered, but are not set in any order. The attic joists extend beyond the outer face of the wall, with stone between them. There is a false plate, which is only about an inch thick, nailed to the top ends of the joists. The rafter feet rest on this false plate, and are probably spiked to it. They are not set over the joists below. The rafters support circular-sawn lath. The attic has wide, random-width tongue-and-groove flooring that appears to be mill sawn. The chimney breast is of stone until about two feet below the ridge, where it becomes brick and narrows considerably.

About 70 feet southeast of the stone house is a wagon shed with rubble stone foundation, circular-sawn vertical board-and-batten siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and a ridge running northwest-southeast. It is built with a circular-sawn, heavy-timber braced frame with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. There is a corn crib on the northeast side, and several later sheds attached thereto. The southeast elevation has double wagon doors of beaded-edge-and-center boards hung on strap hinges. There is a vertical board door above, and a board-and-batten door to the east. The northwest elevation has board-and-batten double wagon doors on strap hinges. To the north is a vertical board door on the corn crib.

Approximately 40 feet southeast of the wagon shed is a bank barn, with the forebay facing northeast. The barn has a rubble stone foundation, vertical board siding

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Description (continued)

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on the upper story, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal, three lightning rods with blue glass balls, and a northwest-southeast ridge. The lower level of the northeast elevation has been completely opened up. The upper level now has a large, recent shed attached to it. There are two wood-louvered vents at each end. In the center are double doors, on butterfly hinges, above missing double doors. The southeast elevation has a one-light sash in the foundation, with four vents in the upper story, two in the gable end, and one in the peak. The northwest elevation is identical. The southwest elevation has double wagon doors on strap hinges in the center, with two vents over two vents in each side. The lower-story stalls have been altered. There are two summer beams supported by posts underneath the diagonal scarf joints. The joists are hewn top and bottom. The northwest wall has a peg rail set in the stone, and a wood box. The upper story has a center threshing floor, with a hay mow on each side. There is no granary visible. There are also no stairs visible, but there is a hay chute to the stable. The barn has four hewn queen-post-truss bents with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Several joints also have metal straps around three sides for additional reinforcement. There are two built-in ladders in the center bents. The rafters are sawn, are about 2x4 inches, and have a ridge piece. They support wood lath and a metal roof.

Just northwest of the new house is a smokehouse with a concrete foundation, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, and a gable roof of inverted-V-seam metal with a ridge that runs southeast-northwest. It has a door with strap hinges on the southeast.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1800–25; c. 1881–5; c. 1904 Builder/Architect unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary: Joseph Arnold bought the Arnold Farm land in 1791. By 1798 Joseph had built a one-story log dwelling and his son, James, was living there. Just when the stone house was constructed is not entirely clear, but it must have been by 1825, when he moved here. The following year Joseph Arnold died. In his will he left "... all that part of my plantation to include my mansion house ..." to his daughter-in-law, Margaret. Joseph Arnold's use of the term "mansion house" suggests the stone house, not the one-story log dwelling listed in 1798. Margaret Arnold's children probably farmed the land from the beginning. It was noted in 1843 that the farm had "... a Stone house two stories high[,] stabling and other necessary outbuildings." Margaret died around 1852. The Arnold Farm was sold in 1854 to Elias Brothers, who lived nearby. Evidently, Brothers leased three lots to the three Arnolds who were already living on them. One of them was Anthony Arnold. Anthony Arnold's son, Elias, was finally able to buy back the family farm in 1881. The assessor did not notice the transaction until 1886, at which time he also noted that there was a new barn, valued at \$500. Most likely that barn still stands on the farm. Elias later built a large new frame house. The assessor noted the house, worth \$650, in 1905. The farm remained in the Arnold family until 1968. Joseph Arnold's stone house remains a unique survival from the first quarter of the nineteenth century and retains great historical integrity.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815,
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870 Industrial/Urban Dominance
A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

Resource Types: Small family farmstead, Rural vernacular

The Arnold Farm is built on part of a large parcel of land patented in 1764 as "Calidonia" by four men, William Lux, William Lyon, Charles Graham, and James Dick. Shortly after the patent was granted, the men decided to subdivide their land.

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Significance (continued)

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Charles Graham hired James Calder, a surveyor, to lay out 1504 acres to be known as "Glendoick". Graham later died and his heirs sold the land to Stephen Winchester in 1791. Winchester turned around and sold 205 acres to Joseph Arnold for £308.5.0 the same year. The land had not been improved in 1783 when a tax assessment was made, and was probably not improved when Arnold bought it.

Arnold was born in Baltimore County in 1744 and moved with his family to a tract of land just south of present-day Westminster called "Arnold's Arbour". This tract had been patented in 1748 by Joseph's uncle Anthony Arnold, and was sold to Joseph's father, also Joseph, in 1752. Joseph, Sr. died in 1757, and in his will left Joseph half of the 270-acre tract "Arnold's Arbour", as well as ". . . the plantation that is now on the said tract of land." Joseph Arnold was apparently living here when he bought the Arnold Farm land in 1791, and he continued to do so. But by 1798 Joseph had built a one-story log dwelling, 18 by 16 feet, a one-story log kitchen, 20 by 18 feet, a smokehouse, 14 by 10 feet, a two-story log barn, 32 by 22 feet, and a one-story stable, 16 x 10 feet, on the Arnold Farm, and his son, James, was living there. Just when the stone house was constructed is not entirely clear. In 1815 Joseph's wife, Susanna, died; she was buried at St. John's Catholic Church, Westminster. In 1818 son Anthony was paying the taxes on "Arnold's Arbour", suggesting that Joseph may have moved to the Arnold Farm. If so, he had probably built the stone house, and most likely had done so before the death of his wife. In any case, he had certainly moved to the Arnold Farm on "Glendoick" by 1825, when he sold "Arnold's Arbour", and the house must have been built by then. The following year Joseph Arnold died. In his will he left ". . . all that part of my plantation to include my mansion house. . ." to his daughter-in-law, Margaret, and then to her children. Margaret's husband, Charles Arnold, was not allowed to interfere in the disposition of the property. This suggests that Charles was not a very responsible person, and his children did not fare well, either, subsequently.

Joseph Arnold's use of the term "mansion house" suggests the stone house, not the one-story log dwelling listed in 1798. Joseph's house was furnished with a walnut chest, a walnut leaf table, a kitchen table, 13 split bottom chairs, a chest, several boxes, two feather beds, a looking glass, and the usual kitchen utensils. He also owned the typical farming tools, a number of cows and horses, and had corn, wheat, rye, and flax growing on his farm. Margaret Arnold's children probably farmed the land from the beginning. Such is the implication in the 1841 tax assessment, which lists Margaret with a 120-acre farm and a stone house, but no livestock, and just below her name lists John Arnold, with \$250 worth of livestock but no land. Shortly afterward, John was sued and a sheriff's sale of his share of the farm was made. It was advertised for sale in 1843 as having ". . . a Stone House two stories high[,] stabling and other necessary outbuildings." Margaret died around 1852, and in the settlement of her estate the farm was described as ". . . now greatly neglected and is daly [sic] becoming less valuable for

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Significance (continued)

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want of attention." It was advertised for sale in three lots. Lot one was a 60-acre parcel on which Caleb Arnold and his family were living. "The improvements consist of a 2-story Stone House, Barn, and other necessary outbuildings." Lot two was 33 acres, and Anthony Arnold and his family were living there. "The improvements consist of a comfortable Log House and all necessary outbuildings." The third lot was 38 acres, and was inhabited by John Arnold and his family. "The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling House and other necessary outbuildings." It is possible that one of the two latter dwelling houses was the log house listed in 1798. If so, Joseph Arnold may have built the stone house as his retirement home, on the farm on which his children were still working and living. The construction of retirement homes is not unknown, and has been discussed by Joe Getty in Carroll's Heritage.

The Arnold Farm was sold in 1854 to Elias Brothers, who lived nearby. Judging from the Grantee books, Brothers owned a lot of land, and he seems to have acted as a personal banker, providing mortgages for many people. Evidently, Brothers leased the three lots to the three Arnolds who were already living on them. Each of the Arnolds was assessed in 1866 with livestock worth \$48 to \$52, not very substantial in any case, and none of them owned land. In 1876 the improvements on Brothers' lands included ". . . 1 two-story stone tenant house with basement."

While Charles Arnold's children seem to have been no more successful than he, Anthony Arnold's son, Elias, was finally able to buy back the family farm in 1881. It included 103 acres and the stone house, and cost Elias Arnold \$2577.81. The assessor did not notice the transaction until 1886, at which time he also noted that there was a new barn, valued at \$500. Most likely that barn still stands on the farm. Elias must have been moderately successful, for when he outgrew the stone house he built a large new frame house. The assessor noted the house, worth \$650, in 1905. The farm remained in the Arnold family until 1968.

Joseph Arnold's stone house has been used to store tobacco, grain, and surplus equipment since its abandonment early in this century, but it remains a unique survival from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It underwent some alterations to the windows and doors, and later had a wall added, yet it still retains great historical integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1330

Carroll County Land Records

Tax Assessments 1841, 1866, 1866-76; 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910

1862 & 1877 maps

Chancery Court Record JBB 9-457

"Joseph Arnold and the home he built up on
"Glendoick". Barbara Houck. typescript

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 67.02 a.

Quadrangle name Westminster

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Planner

organization Carroll County Planning Department

date July 28, 1993

street & number 225 North Center Street

telephone (410) 857-2145

city or town Westminster

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

CARROLL-1330
Arnold Farm
1440 Bollinger Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Carroll J. & Dorothy L. Frock, Myron R. Frock	Carroll	Myron R. Frock & wife, Laura J.	Carroll	12-29-1982	LWS 822	43	Deed fee simple	67.02 a., \$5
Carroll J. & Dorothy L. Frock (wife) Myron R. Frock	Carroll	Carroll J., Dorothy L. & Myron R. Frock	Carroll	8-10-1979	LWS 748	161	Deed fee simple	67.02 a., \$1
Charles O. Fisher, Assignee of mortgage	Carroll	Carroll J. & Dorothy L. Frock (wife) Myron R. Frock	Carroll	5-23-1978	CCC 705	33	Deed fee simple	\$170,000, 67.02 a. (1) 50+ a. (2) 52- a.
Walter Edward Arnold	Carroll	Charles Roland Pool & wife, Nancy Lee Fisher Pool	Carroll	4-21-1969	CCC 453	89	Deed fee simple	\$10 (1) Bucks Range Resurveyed 50+ a. (2) Glendoick 52- 36 a.
Walter Edward Arnold, widower	Carroll	Wilma Elizabeth Welling (daughter)	Carroll	2-21-1968	CCC 433	557	Deed fee simple	Sale of life estate \$1, 103 a.
Christiana Arnold, widow of Edward A.	Carroll	Walter Edward Arnold & wife, Florence Catherine	Carroll	8-31-1967	CCC 426	520	Deed fee simple	\$1, 103 a.
Elias Arnold, widower	Carroll	Edward A. & Christiana Arnold	?	3-29-1938	LDM 168	123	Deed fee simple	\$10, 103 a. on Beaver Run
Elias & Belinda Brothers (wife)	Carroll	Elias Arnold		5-7-1881	FTS 55	189	Deed fee simple	\$2577.81 on Beaver Run (1) Bucks Range Resurveyed 50 a. (2) Glendoick 52 a. part of below

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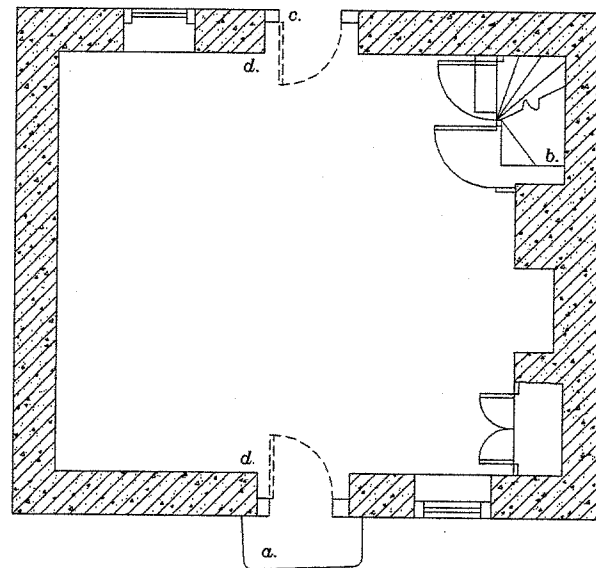
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Basil D. Stevenson		Elias Brothers		2-23-1835	<u>Balto.</u> TK 246	435		(1)
Anthony Arnold & wife, Nancy	Carroll	Elias Brothers	Carroll	1-5-1857	JBB 21	245	Deed Indenture	\$1072.00, 3 lots of Glendoick Equity #401, 12 July 1854, Joseph Arnold, Richard Manning, et al v. Caleb Arnold, et al (2)
John M. Yingling, trustee	Carroll	Anthony Arnold & Elias Brothers	Carroll Carroll	1-5-1857	JBB 21	243	Deed Indenture	sold 23 Sept. 1854 - highest bidder, lots 1, 2, & 3, \$1,144.02 Lot (1) 60 a. \$14.751/a. (2) 33 a. \$25.00/ a. (3) 38 a. \$10.50/ a. (2)
Joseph Arnold		Margaret Arnold, wife of Charles Arnold (daughter- in-law of Joseph)		4-24-1826 5-20-1826	<u>wills</u> <u>Balto. Co.</u> 12	259	Bequest	(2)
Stephen Winchester		Joseph Arnold		9-3-1791				(2)

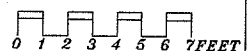

KS/lh:7-20-93:1330dl

Notes:

- a. Stone slab*
- b. Stairs to cellar missing*
- c. Door now enclosed with window*
- d. Location of later partition wall*

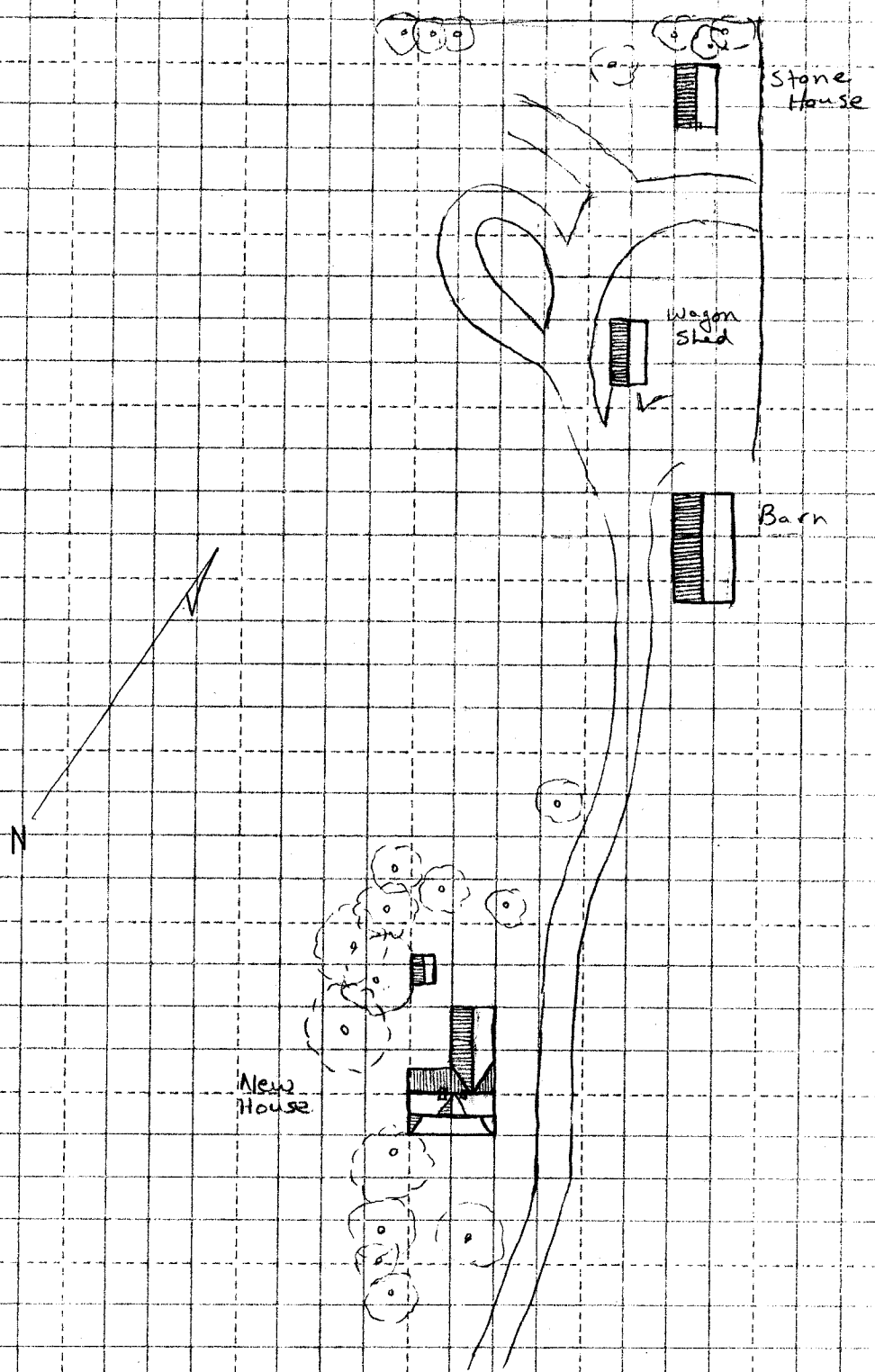


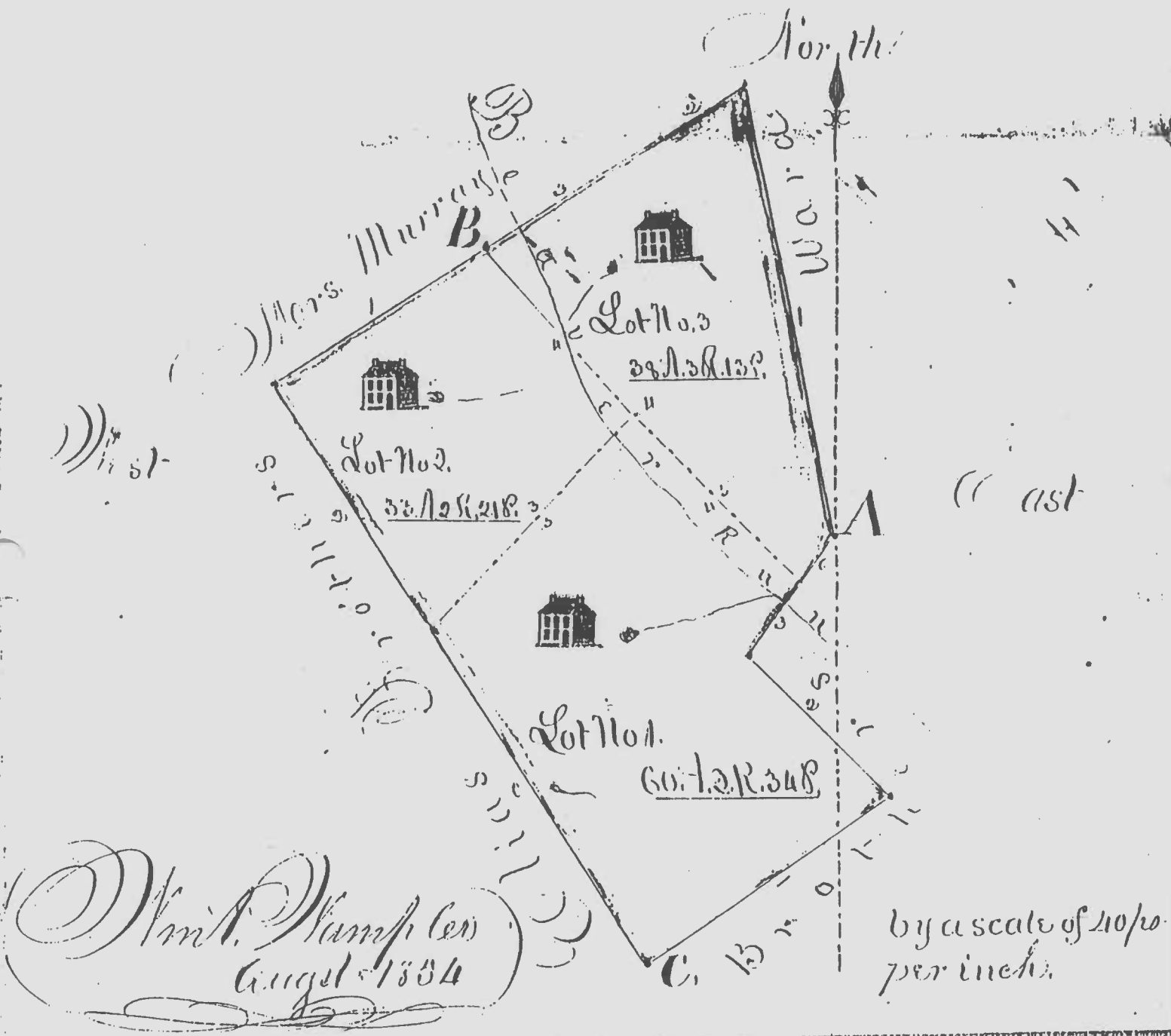
Prepared by: Carroll County Department of Planning

CARR 1330	Arnold Farm - Stone House	First Floor Plan	June 1993		
	1440 Bollinger Road		Kenneth M. Short		

Arnold Farm
 Site Plan

2/a





CARR-1330

Chancery Court Record

Figure 5



CARR-1330
Arnold Farm
1440 Bollinger Road

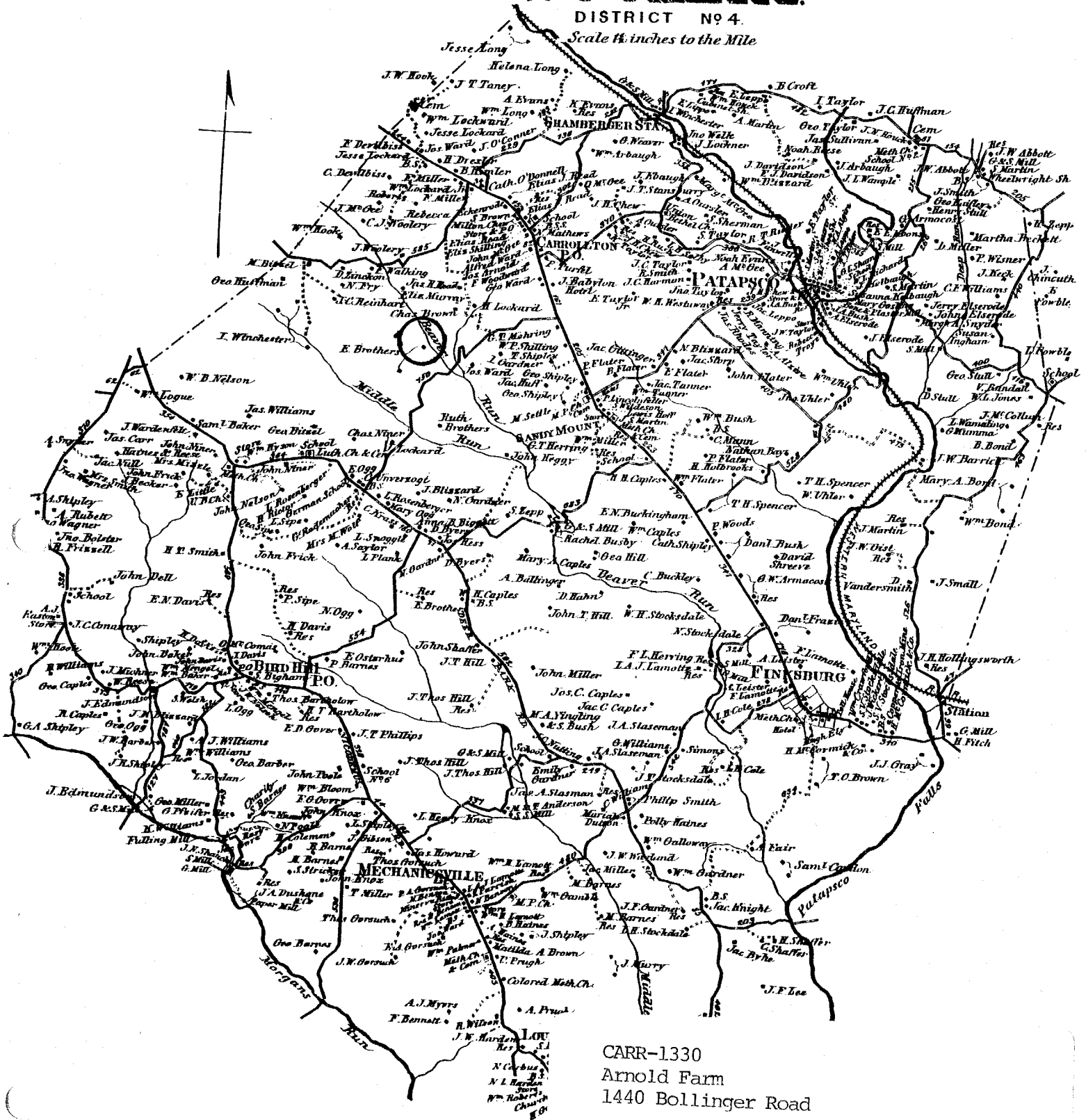
Martenet Map, 1862

FINKS R.R. STA

WOOLERY

DISTRICT N^o 4.

Scale 1/4 inches to the Mile

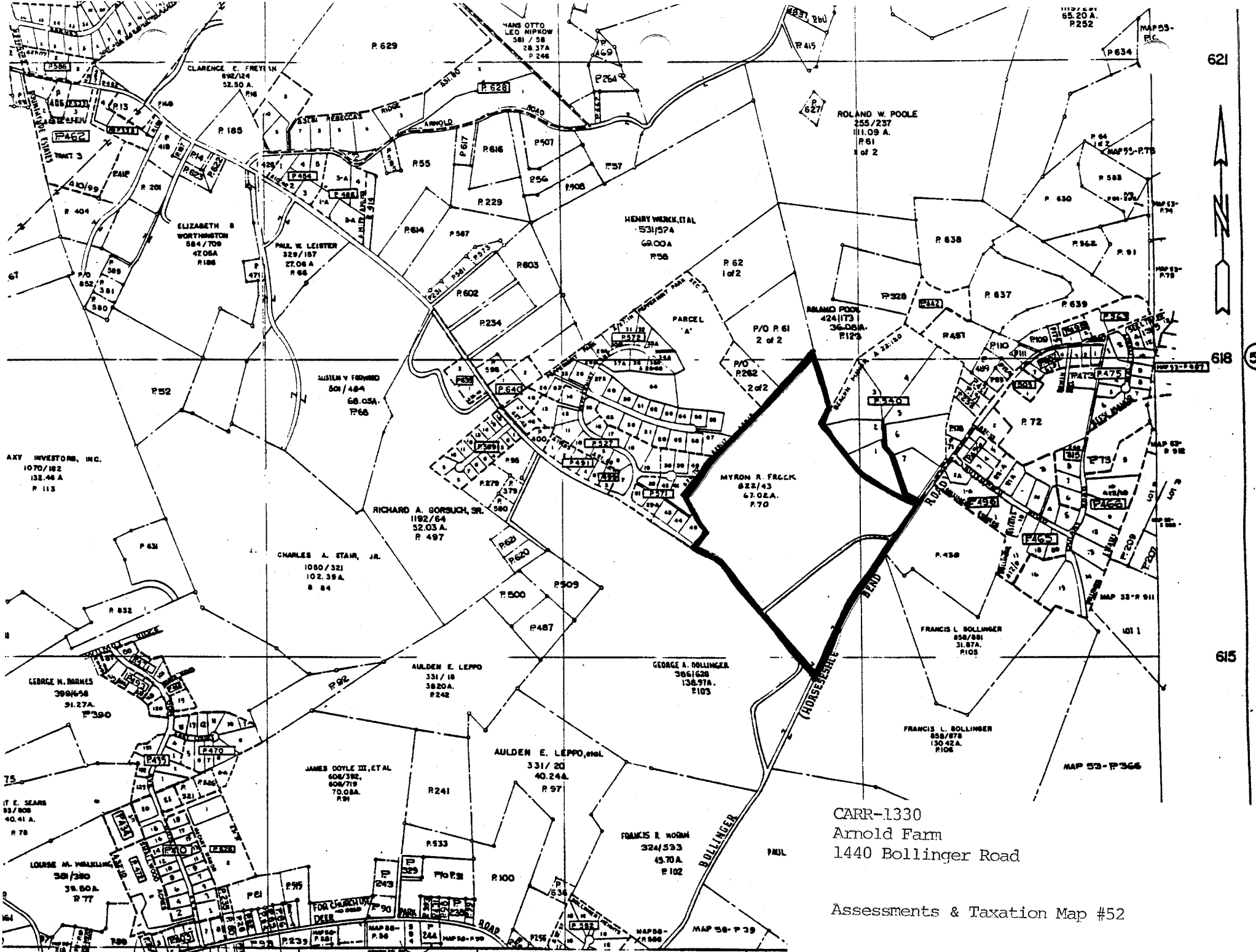


CARR-1330

Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Road

Lake, Griffin & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
PROPERTY MAP DIVISION
PROPERTY LINE
SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z L E - Z
PARCEL NUMBER - P 349 (ASSIGNED TO IDENTIFY AND INDEX)

CARR-1330
Arnold Farm
1440 Bollinger Road

Assessments & Taxation Map #52

SCALE IN FEET

4000 FT. = 1 IN.

MAP NO.



Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

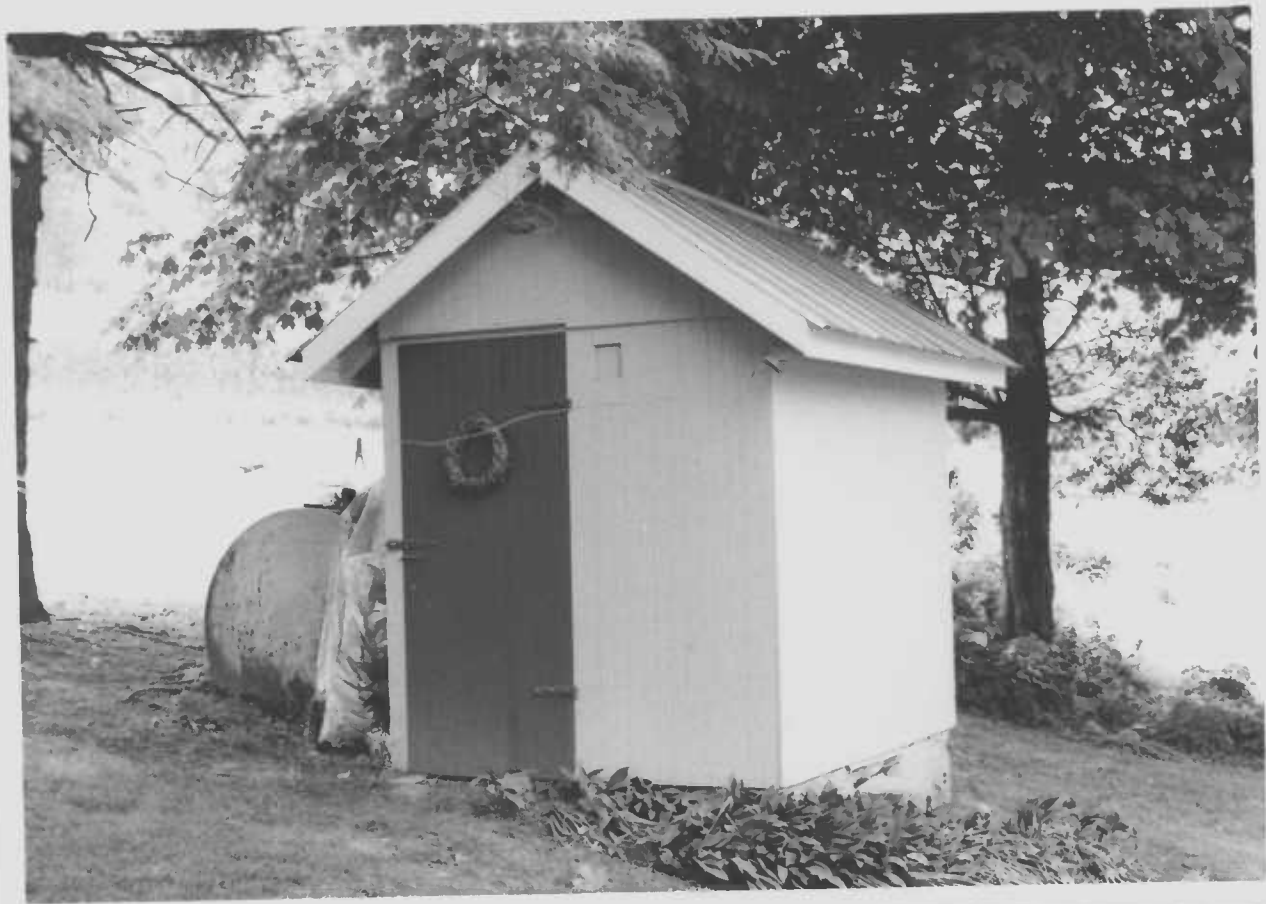
Photo: Marcia Miller

Date: June 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

new house - Southeast elevation

1/4



Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Marcia Miller

Date: June 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Smoke house - Southeast - Northeast elevations
2/8



CHARL - 1830

Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Marcia Miller

Date: June 1993

barn complex - Southwest & Southeast
elevations
3/8



Arnold Farm
1440 Bollinger Road
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Shonk
Date: May 1993
Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust
old house - southwest : southeast elevations
4/8



CARE-1330

Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: May 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

old house - northeast : southeast elevations

5/8



Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: May 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Southeast wall: old house - 1st story

1/e



Arnold Farm

1446 Bollinger Road
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: May 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Old house - 1st story Southeast wall
1/8



Arnold Farm

1440 Bollinger Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: May 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

old house - 2nd story - Southeast wall
E/E